

Retail Fueling Facility Compliance Guide

For Owners and Operators

2017 Edition



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Introduction

The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection's Bureau of Weights and Measures is responsible for the administration and regulation of the Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter ATCP 93 - Flammable and Combustible Liquids. The greatest potential threat from a leaking storage tank system is contamination of ground water. The Bureau of Weight and Measures works in partnership with industry to protect the environment and human health from potential releases.

The Bureau's administrative and regulatory functions under Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter ATCP 93 include:

- ◆ Reviewing of system design plans for storage or dispensing system installation, modification or upgrade
- ◆ Permitting and registration of aboveground and underground flammable and combustible liquid storage tanks
- ◆ Inspection of flammable and combustible liquid storage tank systems
- ◆ Maintaining the statewide aboveground and underground storage tank database
- ◆ Adoption of technical standards
- ◆ Credentialing individuals and companies working in storage tank-related specialties

The Bureau of Weights and Measures also ensures a fair marketplace for buyers and sellers in Wisconsin by regulating the devices used for weighing and measuring per Wisconsin Statute Chapter 98 – Weights and Measures. This includes fuel dispensers. Weights and Measures inspectors are responsible for testing fuel dispensers for accuracy and safety. In addition, the Bureau of Weights and Measures tests liquid fuel products statewide to ensure that products meet the posted octane and ethanol levels, and that fuels sold in Wisconsin meet the required standards of Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter ATCP 94 – Petroleum and Other Liquid Fuel Products.

Standardized weights and measures business practices protect the environment, ensure that consumers get what they pay for, and are fundamental to fair competition among retailers. The goal of the Bureau of Weights and Measures is good communication and cooperation with Wisconsin retail fueling facilities to achieve and maintain compliance.



Tank System Registration and Permitting

Registration

All new or existing storage tanks that are used to store flammable, combustible, or hazardous liquids must be registered with the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP), with the exception of:

- ◆ Aboveground storage tanks with a capacity of less than 1,100 gallons that are:
 - farm tanks
 - located at and serve a construction project
 - used to store heating or used oil for consumptive use on the property
 - used to store Class IIIB liquids other than used oil
 - are located inside a building and are used for industrial processes if that use occurs through piping which connects the tank to the process
- ◆ Aboveground tanks which are used to store non-flammable or non-combustible federally regulated hazardous substances and which have a capacity of less than 5,000 gallons
- ◆ Tank vehicles
- ◆ Tank wagons, portable tanks and movable tanks, that are located on a property for less than 24 months
- ◆ Tanks that are located at a US EPA superfund site

To register a storage tank, the proper form must be submitted to the department within 15 business days of completion of the installation. Underground storage tanks must be registered using form TR-WM-137. Aboveground storage tanks must be registered using form TR-WM-118. Forms are available on the DATCP website at: https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/PetroleumHazStorageTanksForms.aspx

An owner of a tank system that changes their name, mailing address, or the facility name is required to notify DATCP within 15 business days of the change.

Financial Responsibility

Owners or operators of applicable storage tank systems are required to prove they are capable of covering any financial expenses or liability incurred as a result of a releases from the operation of the storage tank system. This is called financial responsibility. Applicable storage tank systems must have financial responsibility at all times.

Financial responsibility is required to have per-occurrence coverage of \$1,000,000 for petroleum underground storage tank facilities located at marketing facilities or facilities that have an average throughput of more than 10,000 gallons per month based on the annual throughput for the previous calendar year. All other storage tank systems are required to have per-occurrence coverage of \$500,000.

Facilities with 1 to 100 petroleum underground storage tanks are required to have a total annual aggregate coverage of \$1,000,000. Facilities with 101 or more petroleum underground storage tanks are required to have a total annual aggregate coverage of \$2,000,000.

Acceptable mechanisms of financial responsibility are:

- ◆ Insurance and risk retention group coverage
- ◆ Financial test of self-insurance

- ◆ Guarantee
- ◆ Surety bond
- ◆ Letter of credit
- ◆ Trust fund
- ◆ Standby trust fund
- ◆ Local government bond rating test
- ◆ Local government financial test
- ◆ Local government guarantee
- ◆ Local government fund

The most common form of financial responsibility is pollution liability insurance. Pollution liability insurance must be obtained from a qualified insurer or risk retention group that is licensed to transact the business of insurance or eligible to provide insurance as an excess or surplus lines insurer in one or more states. Federal law requires the following special provisions be included in the insurance policy:

- ◆ The amended endorsement or certificate of insurance must contain the exact language provided in 40 CFR 280.97(b)(1) or 40 CFR 280.97(b)(2), which provides “First Dollar” coverage that ensures disputes between the insurer and the insured over who is responsible for paying the amounts within the deductible limits will not interfere with prompt corrective actions or with third party compensation
- ◆ The legal defense costs must be excluded from the required amount of liability coverage
- ◆ An extended reporting period must be provided for claims made to the policy

Permits to Operate

All in-use and temporarily out-of-service storage tanks that are used to store flammable, combustible, or hazardous liquids must have a permit to operate, except:

- ◆ Aboveground tanks
- ◆ Farm and residential underground storage tanks which have a capacity of less than 1,100 gallons are which are used for storing motor fuel
- ◆ Underground storage tanks storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises
- ◆ Tanks located at a US EPA superfund site

Tank owners must apply for a permit to operate after all requirements of plan approval and registration are completed and the tank is installed, but before the tank is placed into service. Applications for permits to operate must include:

- ◆ Signed permit application(s)
- ◆ Proof of financial responsibility
- ◆ Affidavit of financial responsibility
- ◆ Proof of primary leak detection method

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
2811 Agriculture Drive, PO Box 8911, Madison, WI 53708-8911

Permit Number: 123456 Effective Date: March 18, 2017 Expires: February 18, 2018
Statute: 168

Underground Storage Tank Permit to Operate

Legal Name:
My Travel Center LLC
123 Interstate Dr Madison WI 53391

Doing Business As:
Travel FAR

Capacity	Capacity	Status
1000	Diesel	In Use
10000	Unleaded Gasoline	In Use
12000	Unleaded Gasoline	In Use

This is your permit to operate. It must be kept on site and available for inspection at all times. This permit may be rescinded for failure to maintain compliance with applicable codes and Statutes or failure to renew. You may disregard the wallet card below the wallet card below.

This is your Identification/Registration document. Post or carry as required by law. Non-transferable subject to revocation or suspension as provided by law. Please show this card and carry as identification.

Legal Name:
My Travel Center LLC
123 Interstate Dr Madison WI 53391

DATCP Contact: (6098) 224-5147

- For ATG: three current and consecutive months of tank monitoring results, one day from each month, 28-32 days apart, for each tank
- Interstitial monitoring: three current and consecutive months of tank monitoring results, one day from each month, 28-32 days apart, for each tank
- For statistical inventory reconciliation: three current and consecutive months of summary reports from the company that conducted the analysis, for each tank
- ◆ Three current and consecutive months of line monitoring results, or the annual precision tightness test of the piping
- ◆ Annual leak detector test report
- ◆ Cathodic protection test, for tanks requiring it
- ◆ Lining inspection report at the appropriate interval, for tanks requiring it

There is no fee for a permit to operate. Permits must be renewed annually. Tank system owners/operators are required to post the permits at the facility where the tank is located and in a location that is visible to the public. The permit must be maintained in a legible state.

Permits expire on the last day of the month specified in the initially issued permit except when there has been a change of ownership. Permits to operate are not transferrable to a new owner and expire upon completion of the real estate transaction.

Temporarily Out-of-Service Tanks

When placing a tank into, or bringing it back from Temporarily Out-of-Service (TOS) status, DATCP must be notified.

To place an underground tank system into TOS, form TR-WM-137 must be submitted to DATCP within 15 business days of the change in service. While the tank system is in TOS, the owner or operator must comply with all of the following:

- ◆ Leak detection must be maintained unless all liquid has been removed from the tank and the associated piping so that no more than 1 inch of residue remains in the system
- ◆ Operation and maintenance of corrosion protection systems must be continued
- ◆ The tank must be protected against flotation caused by flooding or soil saturation
- ◆ The tank, piping, dispensing equipment, lines, pumps, manways, and other ancillary equipment must be secured to prevent tampering
- ◆ All vent lines must be left open and functioning
- ◆ All periodic inspections and maintenance must be performed as if the tank were still in service including, but not limited to:
 - Monthly water checks, including empty tanks
 - Required testing of the cathodic protection system
 - Required lining inspections
 - PEI 900 inspections
- ◆ Permits to operate must be maintained
- ◆ Financial responsibility must be maintained

Before bringing the tank system back to in-use:

- ◆ DATCP must be notified using form TR-WM-137
- ◆ A precision tightness test must be performed on the tank and piping

- ◆ The leak detection system calibration must be verified
- ◆ Tank systems out of service for more than 365 days must:
 - Have a pressure test of the ullage portion to assure that tank connections are tight
 - Fully comply with ATCP 93, except double-wall construction is not required for tank systems installed before February 1, 2009
 - Have all the respective components documented as functional on form TR-WM-139

To place an aboveground tank system into TOS, form TR-WM-118 must be submitted to DATCP within 15 business days of the change in service. While the tank system is in TOS, owners or operators must comply with all of the following:

- ◆ Leak detection must be maintained unless all liquid has been removed from the tank and the associated piping so that no more than 1 inch of residue remains in the system
- ◆ The tank, piping, dispensing equipment, lines, pumps, manways, and other ancillary equipment must be secured to prevent tampering
- ◆ All vent lines must be left open and functioning
- ◆ All periodic inspections and maintenance must be performed as if the tank were still in service including, but not limited to
 - Monthly water checks, including empty tanks
 - Required testing of the cathodic protection system
 - Required lining inspections
 - PEI 900 inspections as applicable to UST piping

Before bringing the tank system back to in-use:

- ◆ DATCP must be notified using form TR-WM-118
- ◆ The respective API 653 or STI SP001 inspection cycle shall be current for the tank
- ◆ All leak detection, overfill, vent and fire valve devices shall be verified as functional
- ◆ Tank systems out of service for more than 365 days must have a pressure test of the ullage portion to ensure that tank connections are tight
- ◆ Underground or aboveground tanks systems that do not comply with all TOS requirements must be permanently closed within 60 days.



Change of Ownership

New owners of storage tank facilities must notify DATCP of the change of ownership within 15 business days of completing the real estate transaction. Change of ownership must be submitted on a form provided by the department. To obtain the form, please call DATCP at (608) 224-4942.

To complete the change of ownership, submit the change of ownership form and include all of the following:

- ◆ Name and address of new owner and of a local contact person
- ◆ The date the documents evidencing the property transfer are executed
- ◆ The name of the previous owner
- ◆ The address of all locations included in the real estate transaction that have tanks which are required to be registered
- ◆ A copy of the newly recorded deed showing the new owner

All records that storage tank facilities are required to retain must be transferred to the new owner. See Records Requirements for additional information.

A/B/C Operator Requirements

Any storage tank system that is required to have a permit under Wisconsin Administrative Code § ATCP 93.145 must have Class A, B, and C operators. Class A and B operators can serve as Class C operators.

Class A Operators

Class A operators are responsible for managing the resources and personnel to achieve and maintain

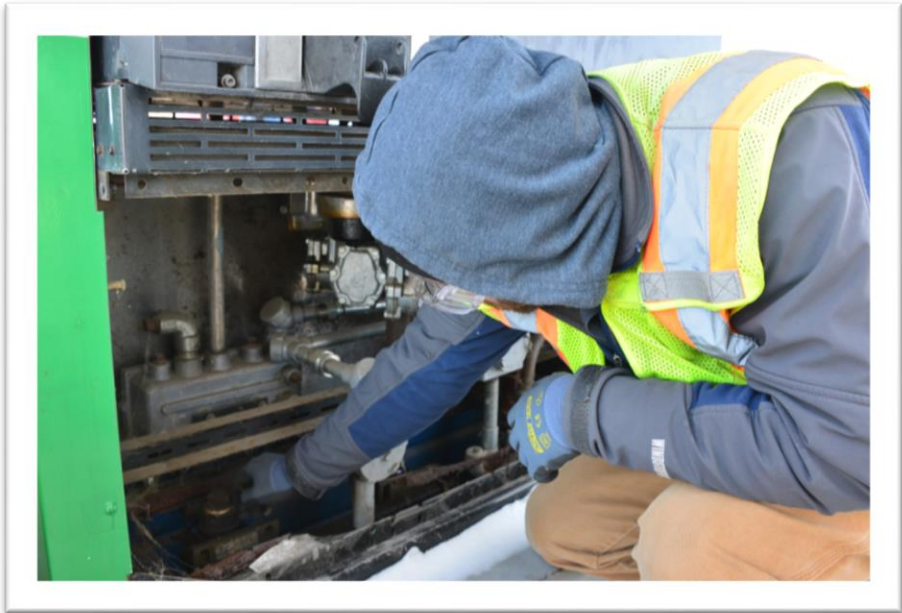
compliance with regulatory requirements. Class A operators must ensure that the appropriate individuals do all of the following:

- ◆ Properly operate and maintain the underground storage tank system
- ◆ Receive training to operate and maintain the underground storage tank system and keep records
- ◆ Properly respond to emergencies or alarms relating to spills, leaks or releases from the underground storage tank system
- ◆ Make financial responsibility documents available as required ATCP 93.830(1)(b)1.

Class B Operators

Class B operators are responsible for ensuring that all of the following occur:

- ◆ Recordkeeping and reporting requirements are met for release detection methods and release prevention equipment
- ◆ All relevant equipment complies with performance standards
- ◆ Appropriate individuals are trained to properly respond to emergencies or alarms relating to spills, leaks or releases
- ◆ All Class C operators are provided with written instructions that include all of the following:
 - Emergency response procedures, including all of the following:
 - Procedures for overfill protection during delivery
 - Operation of emergency shut-off systems
 - Appropriate responses to all alarms
 - Reporting of leaks, spills and releases
 - Any site-specific emergency procedures
 - The name and other information needed for contacting appropriate parties if a leak, spill, release or alarm occurs



A Class C operator is on site, or that the required emergency signage is posted at unattended facilities

- ◆ Emergency signage posted in a conspicuous place that includes the hours of operation when no attendant is on duty, the emergency shut off procedure, the name, address and telephone number of the B operator, and the phone number for emergency responders

Class C Operators

Class C operators are responsible for initially responding to alarms, spills, leaks or releases. In addition, Class C operators must notify the Class B or Class A operator and appropriate emergency responders, including 911 personnel, when necessary. Class C operators are responsible for monitoring the dispensing and sale of regulated substances.

Class C operators must be trained to take appropriate action in response to the following:

- ◆ Emergencies, including situations that pose an immediate danger or threat to the public or environment and which require immediate action
- ◆ Alarms caused by spills, leaks, or releases from an underground storage tank system

Training Requirements

Class A and B operators must be trained by a DATCP approved training program. The list of approved training programs can be found on our website:

https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/ABCOperatorInfo.aspx

The approved training program must provide written documentation of the training. Training documentation must be kept at the storage tank facility and be available for inspection by DATCP.

Class A operator training programs must provide training in basic underground storage tank system requirements so that the Class A operator can make informed decisions regarding compliance and ensure appropriate individuals are fulfilling operation, maintenance, and record keeping requirements. The training must cover all of the following:

- ◆ Spill prevention
- ◆ Overfill prevention
- ◆ Leak and release detection
- ◆ Corrosion protection
- ◆ Emergency Response
- ◆ Product compatibility
- ◆ Financial Responsibility documentation requirements
- ◆ Notification requirements
- ◆ Requirements for reporting obvious and suspected releases
- ◆ Requirements for permanently closing a tank system and for placing a tank system temporarily out of service
- ◆ Operator training requirements

Training programs for Class B operators must provide a more in-depth understanding of operation and maintenance aspects compared to Class A operator training, but may cover a more narrow scope of applicable regulatory requirements. Class B operator training programs may provide site specific training that is focused only on equipment used at the operator's underground storage tank system facility, or may

be broader training of regulatory requirements. Class B operator training programs must encompass all of the following:

- ◆ Components of underground storage tank systems
- ◆ Materials of underground storage tank system components
- ◆ Methods of leak and release detection, and leak and release prevention applied to underground storage tank system components
- ◆ Operation and maintenance requirements of this chapter which apply to underground storage tank systems and which address each of the following:
 - Spill prevention
 - Overfill prevention
 - Leak and release detection
 - Corrosion protection
 - Emergency response
 - Product compatibility
- ◆ Reporting and record keeping requirements
- ◆ Class C operator training requirements

Class C operators may be trained by a third party training program or by the facility's A or B operator. A certificate of training for A/B operators that want to train their own C operators is available on our website: <https://datcp.wi.gov/Documents/Class%20C%20UST%20Operator%20Certification.pdf>

Each Class C operator must be trained to understand and follow written instructions that include all of the following:

- ◆ Procedures for overfill protection during delivery
- ◆ Operation of emergency shut-off systems
- ◆ Appropriate responses to all alarms
- ◆ Reporting of leaks, spills and releases
- ◆ Any site-specific emergency procedures

Class A, B, and C operators must obtain the training and required documentation prior to assuming their responsibilities except for existing, compliant facilities that experience a personnel change. Existing, compliant facilities that experience a personnel change must have an incoming Class A or Class B operator obtain the required training and documentation within 30 days of assuming their responsibilities.

A, B and C operator certifications do not expire and are not required to be renewed. Facilities that are not in significant compliance may be ordered by DATCP to re-train their operators.

Leak Detection Requirements

Leak detection means determining whether a discharge of regulated substance has occurred from a storage tank system into the environment or into the interstitial space between the storage tank system and its secondary containment around it. All underground tank systems that are used to store regulated substances must have leak detection. The only exceptions to this requirement are tanks with a capacity of less than 1,100 gallons which are located on a farm or at a private residence, and tanks storing class IIIB liquids that are not petroleum or CERCLA-listed products. Leak detection methods must be approved by DATCP.

If a tank system exhibits a continuing pattern of failing and then not failing leak detection testing, a precision tightness test must be done within 10 business days. If the tank system does not pass the precision tightness test, a site assessment must be performed to determine if there has been a release.

Leak detection information reports must have the site information including the name of the business, the street address and city. Reports must also contain tank system information including the department assigned tank identification number, the site identification number designated by the owner or operator, the tank capacity, the product in the tank, the type of pipe system, and whether there are pipe manifolds in the tank system. Test reports must include the name of the method or equipment used, the material approval number issued by DATCP, the date the test was performed, the threshold value used to declare a leak, the rate of volumetric change, whether the final result was a pass or fail, and the name and certification of the technician performing the test.

NOV 17, 2009 9:45 AM		
JIMSBURY LAB UNIT		
FEEDER-ROOT		
WORLD HEADQUARTERS		
SENSOR STATUS REPORT - ALL SENSORS		
	SENSOR LOCATION	STATUS
IS 1		NORMAL
IS 2		NORMAL
IS 3		NORMAL

Leak Detection for Tanks

Tanks must be monitored at least every 30 days for leaks. If a facility does not get a passing monthly monitoring test of a tank for 2 consecutive months, a precision tightness test must be performed within 10 business days. If the tank system does not pass the precision tightness test, a site assessment must be performed to determine if there has been a release. If a tank system is accumulating water for no apparent reason, the leak detection is providing erratic results, or the tank system is tested with different leak detection methods that show different results, a precision tightness test may be ordered. The most common forms of monthly leak detection for tanks are automatic tank gauging, statistical inventory reconciliation, and interstitial monitoring.

Automatic Tank Gauge

An automatic tank gauge (ATG) is a monitoring device that provides continuous 24 hour monitoring for the detection of a release or leak of vapor or product and immediately communicates the detection of the release or leak. Tank systems utilizing an ATG as their leak detection method must have a passing test as least every 30 days. ATGs must have a printer. ATG test reports must include the start date and time and end date and time of the test, the volume of liquid in the tank during the test, the measured leak rate in gallons per hour and whether the leak rate indicates a pass or fail, and the specific identification of the tank and any associated piping being tested.

To see examples of monthly monitoring reports for different ATG systems, please visit our website:

https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/LeakDetectionStorageTanks.aspx

Statistical Inventory Reconciliation

Statistical inventory reconciliation (SIR) is a leak detection method in which daily gauging of the tanks, withdrawals and deliveries which are recorded over a designated period of time and then statistically evaluated by an independent consultant on a regular basis. Tank systems utilizing SIR as their leak detection method must submit their data to the vendor conducting the reconciliation within 4 business days of the end of the monthly reporting period. The daily tank product inventory records must be current and on site. The SIR vendor must analyze the data and supply a summary report to the operators on a monthly basis. The SIR vendor must return the summary report to the operator within 10 business days of the postmark on the submittal. Operators using statistical inventory reconciliation must review the vendor summary report within 24 hours of receiving it. If the summary report indicates a failure, the operator must take immediate action for assessing and responding to a release. Operators who receive summary reports that indicate either a failure or inconclusive results, or 1 of each, for 2 out of any 3 consecutive months must have a precision tightness test performed on the tank system within 7 calendar days of receipt of the report. Statistical inventory reconciliation may not be used as a method of precision tightness testing. Before changing from another method of leak detection to statistical inventory reconciliation, the operator is required to provide the department with proof of a precision tightness test completed within the previous 12 months showing the tank system to be tight.

Interstitial Monitoring

Interstitial space is the area between the inner and outer walls of double-wall tanks or piping. Interstitial monitoring is a leak detection method in which the ATG monitors the interstitial space for a change in steady-state conditions.

Leak Detection for Piping

Unless all of the piping is visible, pressurized underground piping must have an automatic line leak detector. Single-wall piping must have either an annual precision tightness test or monthly monitoring to the 0.2 gallon rate. Double-wall piping may also use annual precision tightness test or monthly monitoring to the 0.2 gallon rate, or statistical inventory reconciliation or continuous interstitial monitoring. If a facility does not get a passing monthly monitoring test of the piping for 2 consecutive months, a precision tightness test must be performed within 10 business days. If the piping does not pass the precision tightness test, a site assessment must be performed to determine if there has been a release.

Suction piping that is not entirely visible must either conduct a precision tightness test every 3 years or have interstitial monitoring as its method of leak detection. Leak detection is not required for suction piping that meets all of the following requirements:

1. The below-grade piping operates at less than atmospheric pressure
2. The below-grade piping is sloped so that the contents of the pipe will drain back into the storage tank if the suction is released
3. Only 1 check valve is included in each suction line
4. The check valve is visibly located directly below and as close as practical to the suction pump
5. A method is provided that allows compliance with 2 - 4 to be readily observed or otherwise determined

To see examples of various monthly monitoring reports for piping, visit our website:

https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/LeakDetectionUndergroundPiping.aspx

Annual Testing

Operability and capability of leak detection equipment must be verified every 12 months by a qualified service technician. This is called annual calibration verification. The annual calibration verification must be recorded on form TR-WM-139 and kept at the facility. In addition, facilities that do not have monthly monitoring of the line leak detector must have a precision tightness test of the piping conducted annually. Precision tightness testing must be performed by a Wisconsin registered Tank Specialty Firm using certified a Tank System Tightness Tester technician.



Corrosion Protection

Vent lines, vapor lines and any portion of a single or double-wall tank system that routinely contains product and is in contact with the ground or with water must be protected from corrosion. Tank systems constructed from inherently corrosion-resistant material, such as fiberglass, are not required to have corrosion protection. Tank systems requiring corrosion protection must operate and maintain the corrosion protection system for the life of the tank system.

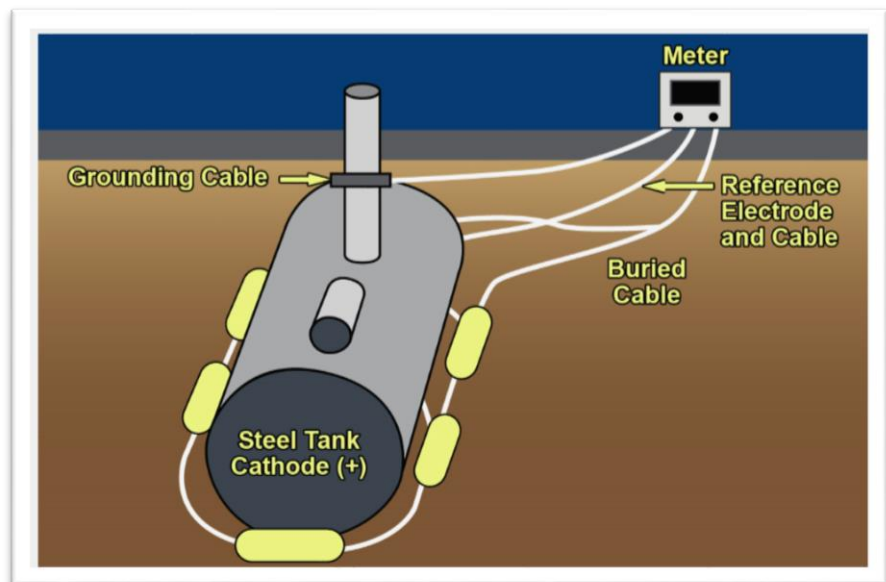
With the exception of STI-P3 tanks, all corrosion protection systems must be tested within 6 months of installation or repair, and at least annually. STI-P3 tanks must be tested within 6 months of installation and at least every 3 years until the tank is 10 years old. STI-P3 tanks must be tested annually once the tank is 10 years old. Testing must be recorded on form TR-WM-141 and kept at the site. Testing must be performed by a Wisconsin registered Tank Specialty Firm using a certified Cathodic Protection Tester.

Sacrificial Anode Systems

A sacrificial anode system is a method of corrosion protection that generates cathodic current from the galvanic corrosion of an expendable anode which is more electrochemically active than the structure being protected. Sacrificial anode systems must maintain the standard protection threshold reading of at least negative 850 millivolts.

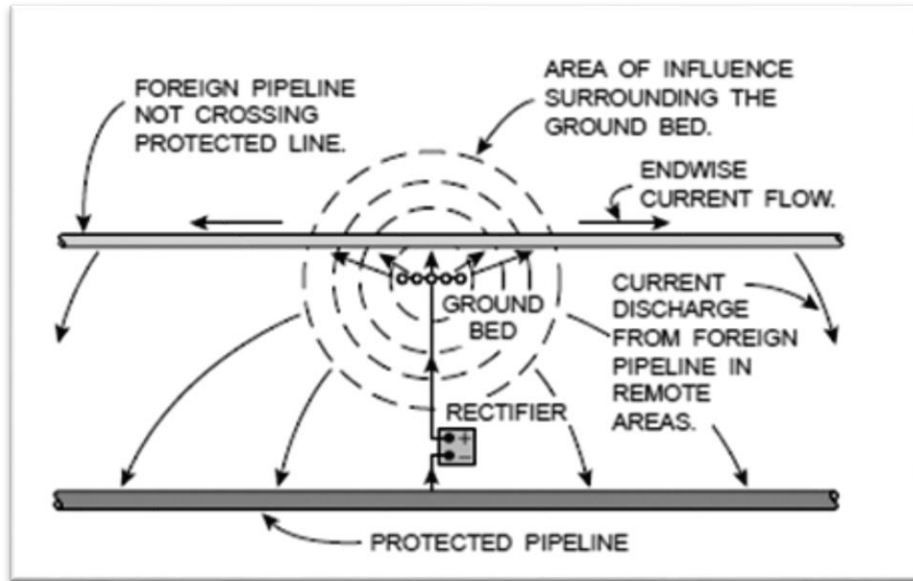
When a sacrificial anode system fails, unless arrangements are made with DATCP to conduct

follow-up testing, the cause of the failure must be investigated and repaired within 90 days of the failed reading; or the entire tank system must be emptied within 90 days of the failed reading, and must remain empty until the repair is completed. If more than 2 years has elapsed since the previous corrosion protection test, or if the corrosion protection system has been inoperative for 2 years or more, an internal inspection must be performed by a third party. If the tank fails the internal inspection, the tank system must be permanently closed; or be lined, or have any present lining repaired, and have an impressed current corrosion protection system installed. After an inspection, if the tank is not closed, a precision tightness test must be performed on the tank system that tests 100 percent of the tank's volume.



Impressed Current Systems

An impressed current system is a method of corrosion protection that generates cathodic current from an external, direct-current power source. Equipment for impressed current systems must be served by a dedicated and clearly marked electrical circuit that remains energized at all times. Impressed current systems must maintain either an instant-off reading of at least negative 850 millivolts, or a 100 millivolt or greater polarization shift from the instant-off reading standard protection level.



If impressed current corrosion protection readings taken indicate the system is not maintaining adequate continuous protection, the system must be analyzed by a certified Corrosion Expert for site corrosion potential and qualification of system functionality.

Impressed current systems that have been inoperative for 120 days or less must restore the power and have the system tested by a certified Cathodic Protection Tester for system functionality. In addition, if the impressed current system is damaged or inoperable, a certified Corrosion Expert must repair, survey and re-commission the system.

Impressed current systems that have been inoperative for 121 to 180 days must have a precision tightness test performed on the tank system within 15 days of discovery. In addition, power must be restored and the system must be tested for system functionality by a certified Cathodic Protection Tester. If the impressed current system is damaged or inoperable, a certified Corrosion Expert must repair, survey and re-commission the system.

Impressed current systems that have been inoperative for 181 to 365 days must have a precision tightness test performed on the tank system within 15 days of discovery. In addition, a certified Corrosion Expert must assess, survey and re-commission the impressed current system and perform any necessary repairs.

Impressed current systems that have been inoperative for more than 365 days must have internal inspection of the tank performed. If the tank fails the internal inspection, the tank owner must either have the tank repaired and lined, have the lining repaired, or have the tank permanently closed and removed. If the tank is not closed, a certified Corrosion Expert must assess, survey and re-commission the impressed current system and perform any necessary repairs. If the tank is not closed, a precision tightness test must be performed on the tank system. The tightness test must test 100 percent of the tank's volume.

Records Requirements

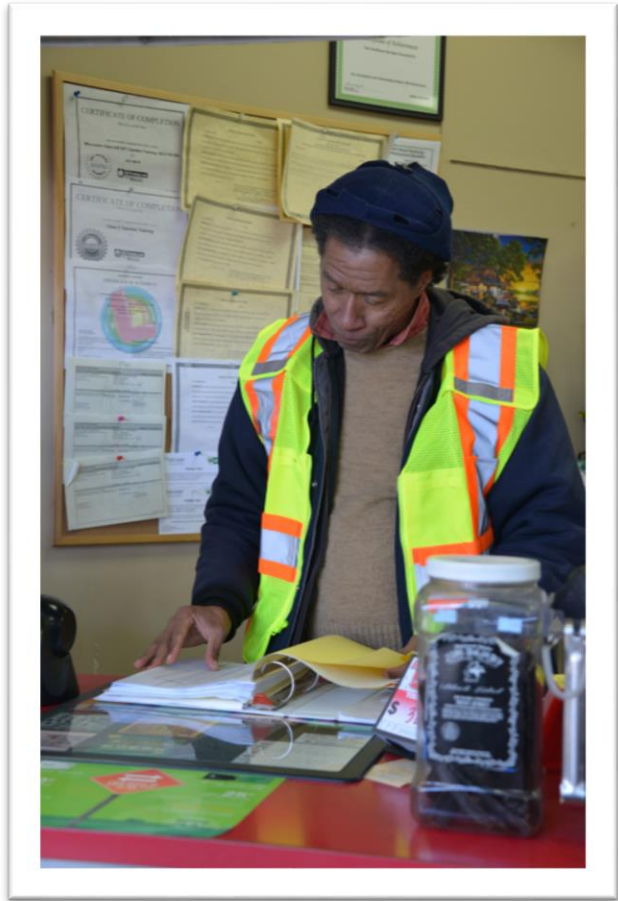
Storage Tank Records

Operators of **underground and aboveground** storage tank systems are required to maintain all of the following records:

- ◆ Documentation of any system repairs, alterations or upgrades, including software and hardware upgrades, and required inspections
- ◆ Response to, and investigation of leak detection alarms
- ◆ Documentation maintained for all calibration, inspection, monitoring, testing, repair, and periodic performance verification of any corrosion protection equipment permanently located on-site
- ◆ Records of any environmental information that has accrued for a site, such as from site inspections or investigations, phase I or II environmental site assessments, or repairs, or from tank-system site assessments
- ◆ Results of functional testing of impact and emergency shut-off valves
- ◆ Electrical continuity testing for dispensers of motor fuels that are Class I liquids
- ◆ One set of stamped, approved plans and specifications and a copy of the approval letter

In addition, operators of **underground** storage tank systems are required to maintain all of the following records:

- ◆ Documentation demonstrating conformance with leak detection requirements, and the manner in which these claims have been justified or tested by the equipment manufacturer and certified installer, including all of the following:
 - Information pertaining to the leak detection system, including the material approval as issued under s. ATCP 93.130 that was valid when the system was installed; operator manual; warranty; and documentation verifying that the equipment has been installed, programmed and tested to perform as required in this chapter.
 - Testing results obtained from leak detection equipment, as retained from the equipment's printer or a hand-written log kept on site.
 - Documentation maintained for all calibration, inspection, monitoring, testing, repair, and annual performance verification of leak detection equipment permanently located on-site
- ◆ Analysis from a corrosion expert of site corrosion potential if corrosion protection equipment is not used
- ◆ Documentation of product inventory verification



Operators of **aboveground** storage tank systems are required to maintain all of the following records as well:

- ◆ Testing results obtained from any leak detection equipment, as retained from the equipment's printer or a hand-written log kept on site

Operators must maintain the required records at the facility and make them available for inspection. Unattended facilities must make the records available for inspection at the site within 72 hours of notice. Inspectors can request to see any of the required records, but will always check the following records at inspection:

- ◆ All annual test reports of the tanks, lines, and ATG
- ◆ Annual functionality verification form TR-WM-139
- ◆ Monthly ATG monitoring reports for all tanks
- ◆ Monthly line monitoring, where applicable
- ◆ Monthly PEI RP900 inspections
- ◆ Monthly inventory reconciliation
- ◆ A/B/C operator certificates

Records may be kept electronically, provided they are in a format acceptable to the department. The approved plans and specifications and approval letter shall be kept on site and available to the authorized agent or the department during all phases of installation. After installation is completed, the approved plans and specifications and approval letter shall be made available to the authorized agent or the department upon request.

Records are required to be maintained for the following periods from the date of the most recent test, inspection or upgrade:

- ◆ Monthly leak detection monitoring — 1 year
- ◆ Annual precision tightness testing — 1 year
- ◆ Periodic precision tightness testing in association with inventory control — until the next test is conducted
- ◆ Impressed current corrosion protection system, 60-day inspection — the previous 3 inspections
- ◆ Corrosion protection system, annual test — the previous 3 tests
- ◆ Internal 5 year inspection associated with underground tank lining — 10 years
- ◆ Annual performance verification of leak detection equipment and flow restrictor — 2 years
- ◆ Results of functional testing of impact and emergency shut-off valves and electrical continuity testing for dispensers — 2 years
- ◆ The owner's manual provided by the leak detection equipment manufacturer — until the leak detection system is replaced or no longer used
- ◆ Any tank or pipe system modification or repair — the life of the system
- ◆ Inspection records — 3 years or the interval between required inspections, whichever is longer
- ◆ Tank-system site assessments and other environmental assessments, such as assessments for property transactions — 3 years after completion of any permanent closure, upgrade, repair or change in service. These records shall be maintained at one of the following locations:
 - With the owner or operator who took the UST system out of service
 - With the current operator of the UST system site
 - With the department if records cannot be maintained at the closed facility

- ◆ Leak detection alarm investigation — 2 years
- ◆ Product inventory verification in accordance with s. ATCP 93.503, inventory control in accordance with s. ATCP 93.515 (2), or statistical inventory reconciliation in accordance with s. ATCP 93.515 (6) — 10 years
- ◆ One set of stamped, approved plans and specifications and a copy of the approval letter — the life of the system

Fuel Delivery Records

Liquid fuel wholesalers/transporters are required under Wisconsin law to provide the following information on the paperwork provided with liquid fuel deliveries:

- ◆ Receipt date of shipment in order to verify inventory records
- ◆ Name or grade of fuel delivered
- ◆ Quantity of fuel delivered/received in gallons without temperature correction
- ◆ Certification of automotive fuel rating for deliveries to a retail outlet. A few examples of automotive fuel rating are:
 - For gasoline, the octane as determined by $(RON+MON) \div 2$
 - For ethanol flex fuels, the numerical value representing the volume percentage of ethanol in the fuel followed by the percentage sign and then by the term "ETHANOL"
 - For biodiesel blends containing more than 5 percent and no greater than 20 percent biodiesel by volume, the capital letter "B" followed immediately by the numerical value representing the volume percentage of biodiesel in the fuel (e.g., "B20") and then by the term "Biodiesel Blend"
- ◆ Statement of ethanol content

This information may be on delivery tickets, bills of lading, waybills, bills of sale, or other documentation that is provided to the person receiving fuel at the time of delivery. Anyone receiving fuel must have this information in order to ensure that fuel is properly labeled for re-sale or retail.

These records must be kept by retailers, wholesalers, and transporters for 10 years and made available to state inspectors. Inspectors would most commonly request these records in order to investigate and verify octane ratings, ethanol content, inventory records/levels, and fuel sources.

Gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, diesel fuel or alternative fuels sold via a vehicle tank meter must include a delivery ticket printed from the meter's ticket printer that includes the following:

- ◆ Name and address of seller
- ◆ Name and address of purchaser
- ◆ Description of liquid fuel delivered
- ◆ Meter reading showing volume of liquid fuel delivered

Inventory Reconciliation

Underground storage tank systems at retail fueling facilities are required to verify the inventory levels and maintain the integrity of delivered products. Reconciling inventory records is an important tool that can tell operators if the storage tank has leaked, or if there has been a misdelivery of product into the storage tank system.

- ◆ Inventory verification must be performed on a monthly basis for the life of the tank system, and reconciled in the following manner:
- ◆ Inventory volume measurements for regulated substance inputs, withdrawals, and the amount still remaining in the tank are recorded each operating day
- ◆ The equipment used is capable of measuring the level of product over the full range of the tank's height, to the nearest one-eighth of an inch
- ◆ The regulated substance inputs are reconciled with delivery receipts by measurement of the tank inventory volume before and after delivery
 - Where tanks are interconnected by a manifold, reconciliation may address all of the interconnected tanks as a group rather than as individual tanks
- ◆ Product dispensing is metered and recorded in accordance with applicable requirements in Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter ATPC 92 for meter calibration, or an accuracy of 6 cubic inches for every 5 gallons of product withdrawn
- ◆ The measurement of any water level in the bottom of the tank is made to the nearest one-eighth of an inch at least once a month

DATCP has inventory reconciliation forms and instructions for completing the forms for different types of tank systems available on our website:

https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/InventoryVerificationReconciliationForms.aspx

The image displays three overlapping forms used for inventory reconciliation. The top-left form is the 'Monthly Inventory Record', which includes fields for Station, Tank, Product, Reg Unit, and Month, followed by a table for recording inventory data. The top-right form is another 'Monthly Inventory Record' with similar fields and a table. The bottom-center form is the 'Monthly Inventory Verification' form, which includes fields for Station, Tank, Product, and Month, followed by a table for recording inventory data. The bottom-right form is the 'Monthly Inventory Reconciliation' form, which includes fields for Station, Tank, Product, and Month, followed by a table for recording inventory data. The forms are designed to be filled out by the operator to track inventory levels and reconcile them with delivery receipts.

Periodic Inspections – PEI RP900

Operators of new and existing storage tank systems are required to conduct routine and periodic inspection and maintenance as described in PEI RP900. These inspections are an important mechanism for preventing problems and catching deficiencies at the onset.

Routinely inspecting the tank system is the best way to identify and correct minor problems before they become major problems. These inspections are designed to:

- ◆ Ensure leak detection is functioning and there are no alarms
- ◆ Spot leaking components
- ◆ Prevent water intrusion into the tank system such as through sumps, spill buckets, and vent pipes
- ◆ Identify tank system components in need of repair or replacement
- ◆ Make certain that the tank system is maintained and operating according to manufacturer specifications

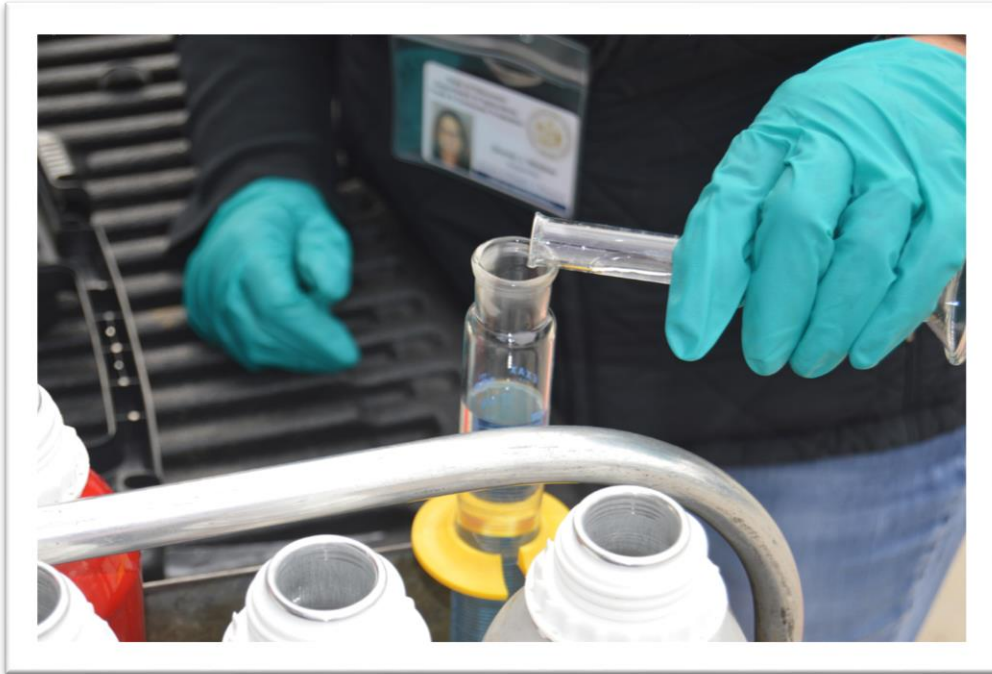
Printable copies of the PEI RP900 daily, monthly, and annual inspection forms are available on the DATCP website: https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/PetroleumHazStorageTanksForms.aspx

Operators must maintain records of the required periodic inspections, and have those records available on site for inspection.



Fuel Quality

DATCP tests fuels throughout the state for compliance with the requirements of Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter ATCP 94 – Petroleum and Other Liquid Fuel Products. Weights and Measures inspectors take samples of gasoline at retail stations to ensure the product matches the posted ethanol content and octane, and conforms to the specifications of ASTM D4814. In addition, inspectors routinely take samples of diesel fuel to ensure it meets the required specifications of ASTM D975. When conducting a fuel quality inspection, Weights and Measures inspectors also check for water in storage tanks, evidence of delivery of the incorrect fuel product into a storage tank, and other fuel quality problems that may harm consumers' vehicles.



The Small Business Environmental Assistance Program at the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources publishes a compliance calendar for gasoline dispensing facilities. This calendar is an excellent tool to help owners and operators meet compliance requirements. It contains detailed information to help track periodic inspections, records requirements, maintenance and repair documents, and reminders for permitting, insurance, testing and training. This calendar is available on the DNR website: <http://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/pubs/am/AM494.pdf>



Bureau of Weights and Measures Info

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

Bureau of Weights and Measures

2811 Agriculture Drive

PO Box 8911

Madison, WI 53708-8911 Phone: 608-224-4942

Website:

https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/PetroleumHazStorageTanks.aspx

Email:

datcpweightsandmeasures@wi.gov

For specific DATCP Storage Tank contacts or to find your inspector,
please visit the contacts page of our website:

https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/StorageTankContacts.aspx

Resources and Reference Materials

Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter ATCP 93 *Flammable, Combustible and Hazardous Liquids*
http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/atcp/090/93

Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter ATCP 94 *Petroleum and Other Liquid Fuel Products*
https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/CODE/ADMIN_CODE/ATCP/090/94

Wisconsin Statute Chapter 168 Petroleum Products and Dangerous Substances
<https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/168>

Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter ATCP 92 *Weights and Measures*
https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/atcp/090/92/Title

Wisconsin Statute Chapter 98 *Weights and Measures*
<http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/98/Title>

DATCP Webpage: Petroleum/Hazardous Liquids Storage Tanks
https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/PetroleumHazStorageTanks.aspx

DATCP Fact Sheets
<https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Publications/WeightsAndMeasuresBureauFactSheets.aspx>

DATCP Storage Tank Forms
https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/PetroleumHazStorageTanksForms.aspx

DATCP Storage Tank Contacts
https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/StorageTankContacts.aspx

Compliance Calendar for Gasoline Dispensing Facilities
<http://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/pubs/am/AM494.pdf>



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